that before we part when its last session is out, we shall have set Mysore on a new road to progress and made a more prosperous people and a firmer State than we found.

The Kannada translation of the Address was read by MR. K. H. RAMAYYA, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

As answers to Questions as well as Government Business were not ready, and as many members were not in favour of taking up discussions on the Budget, Representations were taken up.

But before they were discussed, some of the members complained of belated supply of copies of Representations, and MR. K. T. SESHAIYA suggested that they be supplied at least one week before the meeting.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it would be difficult to do so but that it might be possible in future to supply copies as soon as the members reached Mysore.

Representations

No. 1.—Empowering the Amildars to transfer State Loan Bonds.

Messrs. P. Nagarajiah and G. Anjaneya Setti of Pavagada Taluk.

Great difficulty is experienced in the transfer of State Loan Bonds to the rightful heir on the death of the State Loan Bond-holders. At first, the heir has to apply to the Amildar-Magistrate for the grant of a heirship certificate who has to make local enquiries and submit the heirship certificate for the countersignature of the District Magistrate. After it is received countersigned by the District Magistrate it has to be sent to the Comptroller together with the Indemnity Bond and the application for sanction. For a 12½ rupees bond one could get an interest of only Re. 0-6-3 after the expiry of six months. For transfer of such a bond one has to expend Re. 1-4-0 for postage and court-fee stamps, etc. In addition to this, much time is wasted. As the Amildar is empowered to transfer immovable properties worth thousands of rupees, people will be benefited if the Amildars are empowered in this behalf also. So also the sale and the transfer of certificates may be entrusted to them.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the difficulties complained of were true to some extent and that

the matter would be considered. It was not possible to promise that the Amildars would be empowered to transfer bonds without reference to the amounts involved.

MR. ANJANEYA SETTI requested that power should be given to Amildars to transfer bonds up to the value of Rs. 500.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY, however, considered that it would be enough to place the limit at Rs. 100.

Noted for consideration.

No. 2.—Interest on charitable endowments.

(*a*) Mr. P. S. Nanjappa, Chitaldrug Taluk, (*b*) Mr. K. T. Seshaiya, Belur.

(*a*) It is requested that the rate of interest on charitable endowments be fixed at 5 per cent as before as an inducement to people to make such endowments.

(*b*) Government may be pleased to enhance the rate of interest from 4¾ to 5 per cent for a further period of five years on such of the charitable endowments on which the interest was being hitherto paid at 5 per cent temporarily.

MR. SESHAIYA added that charitable endowments were made generally for purposes of building hospitals, educational buildings, etc., which Government should otherwise have themselves undertaken at considerable cost. By first granting the High Price Allowance to officials and later merging it with their pay, Government had recognized the difficulties of the times. In these circumstances, he thought that the maintenance of the institutions concerned would become impossible if the rates of interest were reduced. If, instead of reducing the rates, the usual rates were continued, other charitably disposed persons would be induced to make further endowments in future. After all, the additional expenditure involved by continuing the old rate of interest would not be more than about seven thousand rupees per annum.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMIAH stated that an endowment once made remained with the Government for all time, and so the rate of interest once fixed should hold good for all time.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLIAH, NAGAPPA SETTI and KESAVIAH also supported the representation.

THE DEWAN replied that the old rate of 5 per cent would be continued for the next two years.

No. 3.—Supply of copies of Khetwar Patrike to all Patels.

Messrs (1) Patel Mahadevappa and (2) Patel Chennabasappa Davangere Taluk.

It is requested that a copy of *khetwar patrike* be supplied to all the Patels free of cost to enable them to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the *khetwar* underwent changes frequently, due to darkhasts, transfers, etc., and that the Taluk Office furnished information in respect of such changes to the Shanbhogue who was expected to make the necessary entries in his copy. He was not sure that Patels could do this work promptly and efficiently. However, he said that whatever information might be required by the Patels in connection with their collection work could be easily ascertained after orders were passed on the report of the special committee appointed in connecion with *hisse pattis*.

Some members said that the whole trouble was due to the fact that whereas there was a Patel in almost every village, the Shanbhogue had many villages in his *firka*. The result was that when the Patel wanted any information he could not get it because the Shanbhogue lived elsewhere. The subject under discussion sought to remove this difficulty.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI thought that there was no harm in furnishing copies of the *khetwar* to the Patels.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that there was generally difference between the copy of the *khetwar* maintained in the Taluk Office and that maintained by the Shanbhogue, and that Shanbhogues did not care to effect changes communicated by the Taluk Office.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH added that the raiyats were put to a lot of expenditure if they wished to obtain extracts from the *khetwar*. Whenever a land changed hands, it was the Shanbhogue that generally wrote the document, and he often mentioned survey numbers which never belonged to the village or purposely gave wrong boundaries of the property. In such cases, even if the assignee resorted to the Civil Courts and obtained decrees against the assignors, no satisfaction could be obtained because they were mere paper decrees. He was of opinion that it was a great advantage to the villagers to have all village accounts maintained in duplicate, one copy being with the Patel.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR said that the representation deserved sympathetic consideration.

The question was noted for consideration.

No. 4.—Water rates not to be applied to dry lands.

Mr. C. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug Urban.

It is requested that under no circumstances should water rates, permanent or temporary, be enforced in the case of dry lands in view of the fact that as almost all the tanks of the State have silted up and the tank beds shrunk, the existing wet and garden lands under them do not receive sufficient supply of water.

THE DEWAN replied that tanks were being speedily restored and when this was done holders of wet and garden lands would have no grievance even though water might be allowed for dry lands converted into wet or bagayet.

Many members said that conversion was being permitted without regard to actual state of water supply and that the result was that most of the *kadim* holders were suffering continuous loss.

MR. Y. SRINIVASIENGAR was opposed to passing any general orders prohibiting conversion of dry lands into wet. But he agreed that whenever the water supply to the existing wet or garden *atchkat* was inadequate or just enough, no addition to it should be allowed.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA said that it was necessary to prevent any more conversions until all the tanks had been completely restored. He thought that the Revenue officers very easily permitted them in their anxiety to add to the revenues.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that the revenue officers did not enquire into the actual capacity of the tanks, nor had they statistics of the lands under them. He was of opinion that they should collect all necessary information periodically from the Public Work Department. He also said that water was given in the first instance temporarily and later on, the arrangement would be made permanent. In these circumstances, he thought that before conversion was ordered, the Public Works Department should guarantee that such conversion would not jeopardize the existing wet or garden cultivation.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the existing rules provided that conversion could be permitted only if there was enough water; but as regards the opinion of the Public Works Department being obtained, he said that the officers of even that department could not accurately estimate the quantity of water available and say

how much of the *atchkat* exactly could be irrigated. The real trouble was due to influential men getting *mahazars* from the raiyats, and if the latter refrained from giving such *mahazars* the difficulty could be avoided. However, he said that the attention of all officers concerned would be invited to the rules once more with a view to see that conversions were permitted only when there was enough water supply.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY suggested that conversions should be allowed only when three-fourths of the number of the raiyats concerned or raiyats paying three-fourths of the total amount of assessment payable, agreed to them.

THE DEWAN said that orders would be issued to carry out the rules strictly.

No. 5.—Grant of lands included in the prohibited area for cultivation.

Messrs. Manjegowda and Dyavegowda, Mudgere Taluk.

There are lakhs of acres of land suitable for cultivation in the area hitherto known as the prohibited area in the Kudremukh, Kotgehar and Hanbal sides. The restrictions have since been removed. These lands may be given to the first applicant for upset price without auction. This will be a source of revenue to Government and the raiyats will also be benefited.

MESSRS. M. S. LINGE GOWDA and B. RANGARAJIAH said that in granting the lands, the landless classes should be given preference.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMIAH observed that if the lands were to be disposed of by public auction, the poorer men would go without any lands and suggested that the lands should be given to the poor at upset price.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, KADUR DISTRICT, replied that orders had been passed regarding the disposal of the lands in small plots by public auction, but that the Deputy Commissioner had also been given the discretion to grant lands at upset price.

At this stage the House adjourned to meet again at 12 NOON the next day. The elections from the Assembly to the Legislative Council and to the various other bodies were held from 3 P.M. and the results thereof are indicated in Appendix II.